The specimen upon which this species is based was taken by Jeanne S. Schwengel in Pine Island Sound, Lee County, Florida, in April, 1939.

Asueville, N. C.

## POLYDONTES OBLITERATUS (FÉRUSSAC)

by h. A. Pilsbry

This handsome snail is still rare in collections, though it was defined in 1821 by Férussae's figures of specimens collected by Maugé. These specimens were probably in poor condition; the dark ground color as apparently "restored" by the artist is quite ineorrect. The locality was given as Porto Rico. This erroneous habitat was repeated from one author to another up to 1901 (in Dall and Simpson's Mollusea of Porto Rico). However, Bland as early as 1876 gave notes on a dead specimen, white with no trace of brown bands, picked up in 1875 by Mr. V. P. Parkhurst in the immediate northern vicinity of Port an Prince, Haiti (Amm. Lye. N. H. of N. Y., 11: 148), and more recently (1887) H. Rolle found it at Jérémie, according to Crosse (Journ. de Conch. 1891, p. 51 ).

The fine specimen now illustrated (Pl. 8, fig. 5) was taken by Dr. S. H. Williams, Professor of Zoology, University of Pittsburgh, on Nouvelle Terain, at an elevation of 8000 feet, and was transmitted to me by Mr. C. B. Wurtz, one of his students. It measures, height 32 , diam. 54 mm ., with $4 \frac{1}{2}$ whorls. The first $3 \frac{1}{2}$ whorls are whitish gray, without markings. On the last whorl the very thin periostracum has a faintly buff tint, and is banded with cinnamon brown or somewhat lighter, the bands narrow and interrupted, three on the upper surface, about eight on the base. The embryonic shell, of nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ whorls, shows faint growth wrinkles and a fine, weak gramulation. This gramulation becomes stronger on subsequent whorls, but only weakly reaches to the last whorl, which has irregular retractive wrinkles but no gramulation above except in places near the peripheral angle, above which there is a band of short but emphatic wrinkles. The base is gramulate thronghout. The columella has a low, convex lobe.




